

“(k) REPORTING.—Issuers of qualified tribal school modernization bonds shall submit reports similar to the reports required under section 149(e).”.

(d) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) SOVEREIGN IMMUNITY.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall not be construed to impact, limit, or affect the sovereign immunity of the Federal Government or any State or tribal government.

(2) APPLICATION.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act with respect to bonds issued after December 31, 2001, regardless of the status of regulations promulgated thereunder.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. HELMS, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. REID, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. DODD, Mr. BAUCUS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 244. A bill to provide for United States policy toward Libya; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, yesterday a Scottish court, meeting in the Netherlands, convicted Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi for the 1988 bombing of Pan American flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland. That court sentenced him to life in prison. Two-hundred and seven people, including 189 Americans, lost their lives in this barbaric act.

In addition, the court conclusively tied the planning and execution of the bombing to Libya and Libya intelligence.

While no verdict could have fully comforted the families of the victims, eased their anguish, or removed the haunting images from their minds, they can take some solace in the fact that guilt has now been established. I would like to personally thank the families of the victims for their hard work, for their dedication, and for the unyielding determination to ensure that their loved ones did not die in vain. The international community truly owes them a debt of gratitude.

Nevertheless, the quest for justice is not over. Now some have suggested the verdict brings the matter to a close, and at the sanctions in place since 1992 should now be lifted. We, however, believe that would be a serious mistake and an insult to the victims and their families. U.N. Resolutions have required Libya to pay compensation to the families of the victims of Pan Am 103 if a guilty verdict is rendered, and, second, to officially end support for international terrorism before the multilateral sanctions can permanently be lifted.

A formal lifting of the sanctions now would send Libya the wrong signal. It would indicate that the international community has absolved Libya of its role in the bombing, a role, to repeat, clearly established by the Scottish court. It would say that Libya should be accepted back into the community of responsible nations. It would bestow upon Colonel Qadhafi's regime a respect and credibility it seeks but has not earned.

The United States must press Libya to publicly accept its role in the bombing of Pan Am Flight 103, issue an apology, and compensate the victims' families.

Consequently, today we are introducing the Justice for the Victims of Pan Am 103 Act of 2001. This legislation is cosponsored by Senators HELMS, BROWNBACK, LEAHY, REID of Nevada, NELSON of Nebraska, CLINTON, DODD, BAUCUS, BOXER, BYRD, and CARPER.

The legislation states that it shall be the policy of the United States to oppose lifting U.N. and U.S. sanctions against Libya until all cases of American victims of Libyan terrorism have been resolved; the Government of Libya has accepted responsibility, has issued an apology, has paid compensation to the victims' families of Pan Am 103; and has taken real and concrete steps to end support of international terrorism; and the legislation would prohibit assistance to the Government of Libya until the President determines and certifies that Libya has fulfilled the above requirements.

In addition, the legislation expresses the sense of the Senate that the Government of Libya should be condemned for its support of international terrorism and the bombing of Pan Am 103.

Second, the Government of Libya should accept responsibility for the bombing, issue a public apology, and provide due compensation.

Finally, the President, the Secretary of State, and other U.S. officials should encourage other countries and the United Nations to maintain sanctions against Libya until it fulfills the above requirements. Until Libya accepts responsibility for its actions, apologizes, and ends its support for international terrorism, the United States should leave and will leave no stone unturned in the quest for justice.

We owe the victims of Pan Am 103 no less.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 22

At the request of Mr. HAGEL, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 22, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide meaningful campaign finance reform through requiring better reporting, decreasing the role of soft money, and increasing individual contribution limits, and for other purposes.

S. 29

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 29, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for 100 percent of the health insurance costs of self-employed individuals.

S. 37

At the request of Mr. LUGAR, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cospon-

sor of S. 37, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a charitable deduction for contributions of food inventory.

S. 88

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 88, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an incentive to ensure that all Americans gain timely and equitable access to the Internet over current and future generations of broadband capability.

S. 104

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 104, a bill to require equitable coverage of prescription contraceptive drugs and devices, and contraceptive services under health plans.

S. 120

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 120, a bill to establish a demonstration project to increase teacher salaries and employee benefits for teachers who enter into contracts with local educational agencies to serve as master teachers.

S. 127

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. THURMOND) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 127, a bill to give American companies, American workers, and American ports the opportunity to compete in the United States cruise market.

S. 143

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 143, a bill to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, to reduce securities fees in excess of those required to fund the operations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, to adjust compensation provisions for employees of the Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 174

At the request of Mr. KERRY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CONRAD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 174, a bill to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the microloan program, and for other purposes.

S. 177

At the request of Mr. AKAKA, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. MILLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 177, a bill to amend the provisions of title 19, United States Code, relating to the manner in which pay policies and schedules and fringe benefit programs for postmasters are established.

S. 189

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 189, a bill to amend the Internal

Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax relief for small businesses, and for other purposes.

S. 231

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. AKAKA), and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) were added as cosponsors of S. 231, a bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to ensure that seniors are given an opportunity to serve as mentors, tutors, and volunteers for certain programs.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 7—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY TO ENHANCE NATIONAL SECURITY AND SIGNIFICANTLY FURTHER UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY AND GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS.**

Mr. KERRY (for himself, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. REID, Mr. GRAHAM, and Mr. WELLSTONE) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. CON. RES. 7

Whereas educating international students is an important way to spread United States values and influence and to create goodwill for the United States throughout the world;

Whereas international exchange programs, that in the past have done much to extend United States influence in the world by educating the world's leaders, are suffering from decline;

Whereas international education is important to meet future challenges facing the United States including challenges involving national security and the management of global conflict and competitiveness in a global economy;

Whereas international education entails the imparting of effective global literacy to United States students and other citizens as an integral part of their education;

Whereas more than 500,000 international students and their dependents contributed an estimated \$12,300,000,000 to the United States economy in the academic year 1999-2000;

Whereas other countries, especially the United Kingdom, are mounting vigorous recruitment campaigns to compete for international students;

Whereas United States competitiveness in the international student market is declining, the United States share of internationally mobile students having declined from 40 percent to 30 percent since 1982;

Whereas less than 10 percent of United States students graduating from college have studied abroad; and

Whereas research indicates that the United States is failing to graduate enough students with expertise in foreign languages and cultures to fill the demands of business, government, and universities: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),*

**SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.**

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should establish an international edu-

cation policy to enhance national security and significantly further United States foreign policy and global competitiveness.

**SEC. 2. OBJECTIVES OF AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY FOR THE UNITED STATES.**

An international education policy for the United States should strive to achieve the following:

(1) Invigorate citizen and professional international exchange programs and to promote the international exchange of scholars.

(2) Streamline visa, taxation, and employment regulations applicable to international students.

(3) Significantly increase participation in study abroad by United States students.

(4) Promote greater diversity of locations, languages, and subjects involved in study abroad to ensure that the United States maintains an adequate international knowledge base.

(5) Ensure that a college graduate has knowledge of a second language and of a foreign area.

(6) Enhance the educational infrastructure through which the United States produces international expertise.

(7) Capture 40 percent of the international student market for the United States.

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I am honored to be joined by Senators LUGAR, LEVIN, REID, WELLSTONE, and GRAHAM in introducing a resolution focused on the important issue of international education. My colleagues and I strongly believe that the United States should continue to build a vigorous international education policy. Former Secretary of Education Richard Riley has noted that nations across the world are keen on fostering greater faculty and student exchanges and suggested a series of new steps to re-energize the cause of international education in the United States. The conference report of the FY01 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill included language recognizing that international education is a foreign policy priority. On November 11-17, 2000, campuses and schools across the country celebrated the first-ever International Education Week, recognized by Presidential Proclamation. I hope that this resolution will build on these efforts to preserve and extend a proud tradition of support for U.S. international education programs that dates back almost a half century.

Providing an excellent education to America's children has always been vital in preserving U.S. leadership abroad. During the cold war, we demonstrated democracy's strength by winning the space race, by possessing superior scientific knowledge, and by understanding the languages, cultures and history of regions where the defense of liberty and freedom was paramount. In 1958, in response to the launch of Sputnik by the Soviet Union, the Congress enacted the National Defense Education Act as a major tool of cold war policy. The NDEA focused on improving the teaching of science and math education, history, geography and foreign languages in all levels of education. The National Defense Education Act provided capital funds to colleges and universities so that they

could make low-interest loans to students.

Today more than ever, in an environment of intense global economic, scientific and technological competition, a national education policy is crucial to America's leadership in the world. I believe that we need a new national defense education policy that focuses on foreign languages and the history and cultures in other parts of the world, because we can not lead in a world we do not understand. Unfortunately, we are once again falling behind when it comes to providing our children the tools they need to compete on the global stage.

Less than one-tenth of graduating American college students have studied abroad. The reality of the global economy dictates that we cannot allow this rate to stand. In order for graduates to be effective in the increasingly international business community, they must better understand the world. Secretary Richard Riley put it well last year when he argued that "college students [should] expect their education to give them a diverse global perspective that enriches their learning. More and more, international education will become the norm, not the exception, and students will routinely study abroad and know multiple languages."

Of course, international education works both ways. The resolution we are introducing today also recognizes the intrinsic value of bringing international students to study in this country. Today, the percentage of science and engineering doctoral recipients from abroad is declining. We must reverse this trend, because international students working in our universities make a valuable contribution to the research and study of their American counterparts and an invaluable contribution to global peace and stability when they return to their home nations imbued with all the possibilities democracy has to offer.

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a resolution expressing the need for establishing an international education policy for the United States. I am pleased to join Senator KERRY and other colleagues from both sides of the aisle in this endeavor.

Ask any American Ambassador in any U.S. Embassy what their most valuable programs are and many will respond by citing those programs which promote international cooperation and understanding. Educational and cultural exchanges typically rank high on their list because they are integral to our foreign policy and national security interests and build enormous good will abroad.

Our resolution reflects the same priority to international education. It expresses the need for an international education policy that enhances our national security, advances our foreign policy and strengthens our global competitiveness.

Our resolution states: 1. That all college graduates should have knowledge